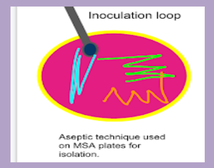
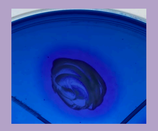
Sarah Alshehri, Dr. Amanda Brosnahan and Dr. Taylor Mach
Science Department
Concordia University-Saint Paul

Introduction

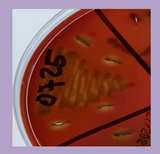
- The study has collected nasal swabs from healthy individuals on Concordia St. Paul Campus (CSP) and
- *Staphylococcus aureus* is a commensal and opportunistic bacteria
- Those swabs are tested to determine if they are *S. aureus* and to find statistics of the underlying factors that could lead to this carriage.

Materials & methods



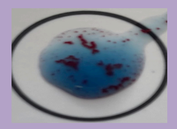


DNase Tests for the presence of the DNase enzyme. A positive result is indicated by a pink/purple halo

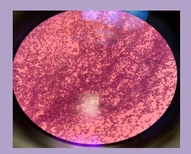


CNA (Blood Agar) Tests for hemolytic activity A positive result is indicated by a yellow hal

Catalase Tests for the catalase enzyme A positive result is indicated by bubbles



Coagulase Tests for the coagulase enzyme A positive result is indicated by red particles with a blue background .



Gram Stain Shows colony morphology Looking for purple bacteria in clusters

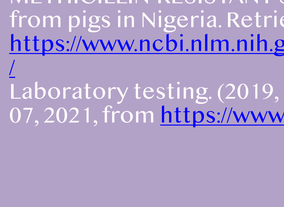
26.6% of tested CSP students are S. aureus carriers and about 8.75% of them have taken Antibiotics in the last year of testing time.

Results

My own Study outcomes

Out of the 12 isolates tested:
6 disclosed that they have taken prescribed antibiotic in the last year at the time of testing.
This means 50% of the isolates were applicable for doing further investigation on them

Also, on the lab experimental aspect, 3 were done and confirmed positive, 9 have not been confirmed yet .



MSA plate that has been confirmed positive and pure having single yellow colonies.

Acknowledgements

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References

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